2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

_ 2020 JUN -2 AH 11: 27

Issuriation Clay-

	0020007 002008 water system	
	List PWS ID #s for all Community Water	Systems included in this CCR
a Co must reque	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Communications are Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Do to be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newsparest. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please ch	epending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR per of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Atta	ch copy of publication, water bill or other)
	☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach	copy of advertisement)
	☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
	☐ Email message (Email the message to	the address below)
	□ □ Other	
	Date(s) customers were informed: / /2020	/ /2020 / /2020
	CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other methods used	
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/	
	•	Date Emailed: / / 2020
	□ As a URL	(Provide Direct URL)
	☐ ☐ As an attachment	
	☐ As text within the body of the email n	nessage
9	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of portion of Newspaper:	ublished CCR <u>or</u> proof of publication)
	Date Published: 05/29/2080	
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations	Date Posted: / / 2020
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the	e following address:
CED	THE CATION	(Provide Direct URL)
I her abov and o	reby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of re and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I fur correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provide alth, Bureau of Public Water Supply	ther certify that the information included in this CCR is true
	Mar C) from	5/26/2020
Nan	ne/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)	Date
	Submission options (Select of	ne method ONLY)
	Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 **Not a preferred method due to poor clarity**

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Kossuth Water PWS#: 0020007 & 0020008

May 2020 № 00

2020 JUN -2 AM 11: 27

COLLYED-WATER SUPPLY

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Kossuth Water have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Aaron C. Henry at 662.284.5087. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Monday, June 15, 2020 at 6:00 PM at the water office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

PWS ID# 0	020007			TEST RESUL	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive (Contamin	ants						
5. Gross Alpha	N	2013*	1	.6 - 1	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic	Contam	inants							
10. Barium	N	2018*	.2234	,2162223	34	mqq	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13, Chromium	N	2018*	1.9	1.8 – 1.9		dad	100	1	100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	17	2017/1	9 .1	0	a a	ppm	1.3	AL=	=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.109	No Range		ppm	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19	9 4	0		dad		AL=	=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-Pro	oducts							V
81. HAA5	N	2019	10	No Range	ppb		0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.3	1.1- 1.5	mg/l		O MDF	RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregula	ted Cor	ntamina	nts						
Sodium	N	2019	9700	3800 - 9700	PPB	ИОИЕ		1011E	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

PWS ID#	0020008	P		TEST RI	CSUL	TS				
Conteminent	Violation Y/N	Dats Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MC	CL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive	Contami	nants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2013*	4	No Range		pCi/L		0 15		Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Co	ontamina	ents								
10. Barium	N	2017*	.1298	No Range		ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2017"	.8	No Range		ppb	100		100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19	.3	0		ББш	1.	1.3 AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2017/19	1	0		ppb		0 AL:	=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	By-Produ	ucts								
81. HAA5	N 2	2019 3) N	Range	ppb		0	60		-Product of drinking water infection.
82. TTHIVI [Total trihalomethanes]	N 2	2019 1.	03 No	o Range	dqq		0	80 By-		-product of drinking water orination.
Chlorine	N 2	2019 1.	5 1-	- 1.6	mg/l		0 M	DRL = 4	= 4 Water additive used to control microbes	
Unregulate	ed Conta	aminant	3							
Sodium				00 - 7900	PPB	NON	!E	NONE	Ch	ad Salt, Water Treatment emicals, Water Softeners and wage Effluents.

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Kossuth Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



20 (9 Annual Drinting Water Quality Report Koasulh Water PV/SK: 0020007 & 0020008 May 2020

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Ficacurias per liter (p.Di/L) - piccomies per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

PWS ID# 0	1020007			TEST RESU	IS			
Contaminant	Violetiou Y#1	trafis Collac(nd	Level Detected	Range of Delects or ft of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MOLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contembration
Radioactive	Contamin	anto				West.7ale		
5. Gross Alohn	14	2013*	1	.6-1	BOIL	0	. 15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic	Cantanti	uants					
10. Barium	} 61	2010*	.2234	.21622204	ppm	2	2 Discharge of drilling wastes;

THE WEST WATER SHEET

14. Copper	- IN	2017/	19 3				1_			nills; proston of untural deposita	
10. huojida	100	2018			3	ppoi	Ŀ	1.3	Vä	1.3 Corresion of household plumbling s; (shus; erosion of matural disposits; teaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lord		-		S Rotting	3	pjrtit		á		Grost m of natural deposite; water addition which promotes strong to the discharge from fertilizer and eleminom feetones.	
	- IN	2017/	10 4	0		ppb		0	ALE		
Disinfection	nr life-life	diccis							-	1 40 40	
C1. HAAS	Ŋ	2019	10	Mo Ranga	ppb		0	-	00	By-Product of drinking water	
Ohilorine	61	2019	1,3	1.1-1,6	eng/(0	MORI	1,=1	disinfection. Water additive used to control microles	
Unregu	ited Com	tanin	Alita						-	J. M. C.	
Sedjum	14	1019	1.9700	3800 - 9700	I ppg	T treat	ue I				
			1.00	2610 - 2110	Pro	Not	III.	īd	- 1	Read Sall, Water constonent Chemicals, Water Softeness and Sevana Efficials	

PWS ID#		-		TEST	ESU	TS						
Contaminant	Visiation Y/M	Collactor	Level Detacion	Range of Datects or 5 of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		Unil Messure -mant	M	cre	[AC	H	Ultraly Source of Contendination	
Radioactivo	Commin	inante				·				140.74		
B. Graza Alpha	H	2013*	16	Ho Range		pCl/L		0.1		42	Value of the second	
Inorganic C	outanius	KILLS		· 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	L. P. S. P.	1		-	19.1	harden of natural deposits	
10, Garivat	W.	2017	,1298	No Panga		bhw		2		2	Dischage of delling weater; dischage from malet ratingries; creation of maletal deposits	
			JJ.	Ho Hangs		ppb		100		(9)	Distharge from steel and pulp miles, employ of return deposit	
14. Copper	N	2017/19]3	0		ppm		1,3	AL=1,3		Counsien of household plumbing systems; ension of natural deposits; feaching from wood preservatives.	
		2017/19	1	0		ppb		0	At=15		Corresion of beusehold plumbin systems, cresion of natural daypells	
Disinfection	-											
B1, HAAS B2, TUIM				lo Rangs	ppb		0		60	By-Product of drinking valer dishfection.		
Total riholomethones)	N.	2010	,03 J	lo Range	ppb		0		00 Ey-		product of drinking water vinetion	
Chiloring				~ 1.0	mg/l		0	MDRI	= 4	Vilgi min	lar a dillica e sod te centrol roh	
Duregulate	d Comia	eamiseand (3	Ti-			-			T-10-17-18-1	7	
Godium				900 - 7900	PPB	10!4	E	N	OWE	Che	ol Soll, Water Gorlmant Micals, Water Solleners and One Efficients	

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